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Only Seven More Days of the Sale of Pianos at Factory Prices.

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The Metzger Stock Will All Go in Less Time—If Interested You Should Call at Cos.

Never again, we firmly believe, will it be possible to purchase pianos and organs at the prices and on the terms at which we are selling this fine stock.

We must have every piano out of this room by the 28th on account of the alterations to be made in this building, and we have made the prices so low and the terms so easy that it seems to us no one should hesitate if a piano must be had within the next two years.

If you can spare \$7 to \$10 per month—which is not half the usual rent charged for pianos of this character—put \$15 to \$20 in your inside pocket and come to Metzger's, and let us fix you out with a piano, and save enough in the purchase to fairly educate your family in music.

We have a number of high-grade Calnet Grand Pianos, such as "Hardman's," "Hanson," "Gibson" and "Crosby," "New Scale Kimball," and others, with rich hand-carved cases, that retail the world over for \$400 to \$600. You can buy them for \$220, \$248, \$265, to \$283, on payments of \$25 each, \$10 per month.

Beautiful new pianos, full size and scale, for \$137, \$148, \$168, to \$180, \$15 cash, \$7 per month, buys them.

Several used upright pianos for \$60, \$80, to \$100, easy payments.

Come early tomorrow to secure the choicest.

Store open evenings.

METZGER MUSIC COMPANY.

SUGAR TRUST GIVES UP

Will Try No Further for Its Senate Schedule.

ALDRICH HAS NOT EXPLAINED

Determined Effort Against an Increase of the Differential—The Various Objections to Ad Valorem Duties—Unfair, Unreliable and Impracticable.

Senator Aldrich has not yet given out his promised statement showing the reasons why the Finance Committee substituted the Senate schedule on sugar for the House schedule, and no one seriously thinks that such a statement will come the light of day. It is very broadly intimated that the sugar schedule in the Senate bill was the work of two men—Aldrich and Jones—and that they now realize that their position is untenable and cannot be justified.

ACADEMY TO CLOSE

Important Action of the Columbian University Faculty.

In view of the fact that the Columbian University faculty has decided to discontinue the academy at the close of the present session.

BAPTIST MISSIONARY CONVENTION

Yesterday's session of the Maryland and District of Columbia Baptist Convention.

A competitive examination is being conducted at the Bureau of the American Republics for translators in Spanish, Portuguese and French.

HOW TO FIND OUT

Fill a bottle or common glass with urine and let it stand twenty-four hours; a sediment or setting indicates an unhealthy condition of the kidneys.

WHAT TO DO

There is comfort in the knowledge so often expressed that Dr. Kline's Swamp Root, the great kidney remedy, furnishes every wish in relieving pain in the back, kidneys, liver, bladder and every part of the urinary passages.

EYES SCIENTIFICALLY TESTED BY AN EXPERT

Our Refracting Optician will examine your eyes as they should be—scientifically. Every help and appliance to insure exact results—we have. First-class glasses for \$1.

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REVIEW OF THE SITUATION

What the Action in the Senate and House Indicates.

THE PRESIDENT'S POLICY

Mr. Hitt's Admissions Strengthen the Belief That the Administration Contemplates the Purchase of Cuba's Independence, Although She Has Already Earned It.

The Cuban situation was cleared up some extent by the action of the two houses of Congress yesterday. The overwhelming vote in the Senate shows the trend of sentiment in a body that cannot be tied and foot and then gagged by the power of one man. The belated resolution was debated there for weeks and at the end, there was the most determined opposition to it. Gradually it melted away in the presence of an overpowering public sentiment, that became more and more pronounced as the days went by.

The influence of the Administration was used to express that sentiment, and with its power, the Administration failed to accomplish its set purpose. Even the poor satisfaction of having the resolution referred to the committee for a few days was denied by a vote of 34 to 19.

There is no doubt but that the climax was reached in this remarkable discussion when Senator Foraker took the floor Wednesday and began to make public information of a startling character, that has lain in the files of the State Department so long that it had become rusty.

That this information had been in the possession of President Cleveland and Secretary Olney, and they had still declined to act, caused great surprise.

The criticism Wednesday of Mr. Vest was aimed at the Democratic administration, and that of Mr. Gorman yesterday at the Republican, both gentlemen taking the ground that it was true that our consuls could not have the contents of their official dispatches made known without the fear or threat of assassination.

The President had been deluged with his dispatches, and the consuls, sufficient men-of-war should have been sent to Cuba to protect them in the discharge of their duty.

The speech of Senator Foraker made many votes for the resolution, and when the vote finally came, instead of being close, as both sides anticipated, was overwhelmingly one-sided.

The debate yesterday in the House threw some light on the situation. Mr. Hitt, who took part in the debate, came directly from a conference with the White House, and while his information was all fresh in his mind, made admissions in debate that verify the statements that have been made that President McKinley's policy toward the island contemplates the purchase of its independence.

Mr. Hitt deprecated the passage of a belated resolution because it would interfere with the negotiations now under way that were intended to mean much more than a mere recognition of belligerency.

To what negotiations did Mr. Hitt refer? In the Senate Mr. Foraker said a tender of mediation had been made and declined. It could not, then, be that. If McKinley contemplated intervention he would not negotiate with Spain. The only other negotiation, therefore, possible, and certainly the most plausible, is that relating to the purchase by Cuba of her own freedom.

That the American Sugar Trust people, realizing that their game is lost, are already suing for terms of peace.

The talk now is to allow the sugar producers a specific duty, such as they are demanding, on Muscovades, between 60 and 80 cents, and to allow the sugar producers will consent to increase the differential in favor of the trust and agree to let the ad valorem duties stand, in so far as they apply to molasses sugars.

A significant pointer in this direction is furnished by an article in Willett & Gray's publication of Wednesday, in which the following statement is made: "Senator McKinley, of Louisiana, introduced a resolution in the Senate today to adopt the sugar schedule passed by the House instead of the sugar schedule reported by the Senate Finance Committee."

"This brings directly before the attention of the Senate the two propositions of a sugar tariff, one on the specific basis entirely, and the other bringing in the ad valorem with the specific."

Continuing, this paper so freely to the sugar trust, makes this statement rather ingeniously begging the question:

"Either of these schedules would give sufficient protection to the home cane or beet sugar industry, provided the differential on refined is made one-fourth of a cent per pound instead of one-half cent. It seems a pity that all the interests of the sugar trade cannot be united on some fair schedule that will give the refining industry a differential protection of one-quarter of a cent per pound."

The plan to increase the differential in favor of the trust, from one-half to one-quarter of a cent per pound, will not meet with favor. The scheme was generally talked about in the Senate cloak rooms yesterday, but it fell flat. The fact that the trust, under the present Wilson schedule, has been able, during the past year, to declare a dividend of 12 per cent upon its very liberally watered stock has pretty firmly wedged the idea in the minds of those who do a little thinking for themselves, that the eighth differential is ample and that the conditions do not warrant increased protection for the trust.

Senator Burrows, of Michigan, a Republican member of the Senate Finance Committee, said last night that the proposed increase in favor of the refiners would not be tolerated, and that he could not conceive of any conditions under which the increase in the differential would be justifiable.

Another criticism of the Senate schedule is that the big differential which would accrue to the refiners upon sugars of a very low grade—amounting to as much in some cases as 1 cent per pound—will lead to the importation almost exclusively of low-grade sugars. This would cut the refiners to a lower point than in the present law. Sugars testing about 75 degrees and selling in foreign markets for seven-tenths of a cent, would pay a duty of only 1-4 cents on ten pounds, which would afford a less revenue than is obtained under the present law by the duty of 40 per cent upon sugar of a higher test.

Through Service to Boston via Pennsylvania Railroad.

Federal Express to Boston, with through sleeping car, has been changed to leave Washington at 4:20 p. m. daily.

May 18, 20, 21, 22, 23.

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LOST VITALITY RESTORED.

Nervous of young and middle-aged men, prostrated by any of the following diseases, caused by excesses and general debility, from whatever cause, positively cured.

Debility primary, secondary or tertiary forms, guaranteed a cure. Pimples, blotches, ulcers, swellings, from whatever cause, positively cured.

Blood Poision, including all diseases, is the highest fee charged.

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CONSULTATION FREE.

SENATE FOR FREE CUBA

Continued from First Page.

President in doing a thing which, perhaps, did not want to do. Why could not the resolution pass clothed with the dignity of a committee recommendation?

There was no disposition on the part of the opposition for delay. If we pass it as it now is the nations of the earth would be in a state of confusion as to what was going on in the reasons on which it was passed.

Commenting on the language of the resolution, that a state of war existed for some time, he asked how long? What was the postoffice address of the president of the Cuban republic? Would it not require Gen. Miles and our Army to deliver the resolution if passed?

There was absolute danger in the resolution, and he would not work himself up into a sentimental frenzy on the question. There was, in fact, danger of war with Spain. It had been said that Spain could not wait for the very declaration of war by Spain would cost us \$500,000,000. There was no use to talk about sympathy because Cuban girls were taxed as bachelors. What would be done with the grown-up Cuban citizens? he asked with a smile.

Mr. Chandler. Very few of them are permitted to grow up. (Laughter.)

Mr. Elkins said that the Senate, responding to this false fury, would condemn the President by forcing him to act without information. Better there was nothing before the Senate but a few extracts from official documents, if they were official. He said that the visit of the two Senators to Mr. Sherman was a most extraordinary proceeding. If there is any real case, let the light be turned on, let the reports come out. He had said that if it was desired to make the gentlemen for the resolution mad, all you have to do is ask them to produce a single fact. Nearly all of the argument for the resolution was based on imagination and assumptions.

Mr. Chandler. I want to know how Mr. Elkins could have voted for a similar resolution a year ago.

Mr. Elkins replied that he was misled by Senators like Mr. Chandler, who used newspaper reports as a basis for speeches and action.

Mr. Chandler. Then you admit you were misled?

Mr. Elkins. I admit nothing. (Laughter.)

The resolution I voted for and the present resolution are different things.

Mr. Elkins made a final protest against action before the full information was laid before the Senate from the State Department, and from the Committee on Foreign Relations.

Mr. White then took the floor.

He addressed himself to the effect on the controlling points in case the resolution is passed.

He pointed out that the resolution largely technical, showing that the passage of the resolution would not change the legal status of belligerents, except that it would stimulate and assist the Cubans by encouragement and give some status abroad. It would carry with it the probability of some intervention on the part of the United States.

The neutrality laws would remain the same. Mr. Chandler asked why Mr. White favored belated rights a year ago.

Mr. White said that a year ago the idea was not to declare belligerency, but to advise the Executive, this being a different resolution. Does the Senator not know that this is a proposition to declare belligerency?

Mr. Chandler. The proposition then and now is the same.

Mr. White. The effect of this resolution, a joint resolution, signed by the President, would be a declaration of war. The other if passed would not carry with it a legal effect. He did not admit any personal inconsistency. The argument of Mr. Chandler was "declare belligerency."

Mr. White hoped that Mr. Chandler would not continue to obstruct the progress of the debate, and so let the tariff and good times have a chance. (Laughter.)

Mr. White argued that the United States did not interfere with the Cuban insurgents. He was opposed to the passage of the resolution because it was a matter for the President alone. He thought the scheme really was to provoke a war. It was enough for us to defend our citizens in Cuba. The President has sent his own message to Cuba, and it was a matter of satisfaction to believe that the President, when informed, would do his duty well. Secretary Sherman's views were also well known from the fact that he had once offered a similar resolution. Surely the Republicans ought to have faith in McKinley and Sherman. He did not think there was any reason to prevent a vote this afternoon. (Two Senators said "Vote!" "Vote!")

After a brief argument by Senator Hawley, a yeas and nays vote was taken on Senator Hale's motion to refer the Morgan resolution to the Committee on Foreign Relations. The vote resulted:

Yeas—Allison, Burrows, Caffery, Davis, Fairbanks, Gear, Hale, Hanna, Hammon, Hawley, Hay, McMillen, Perkins, Spooner, Wellington, Wetmore, White, and Wilson—19.

Nays—Baker, Bacon, Bates, Berry, Blair, Cannon, Carter, Chandler, Chilton, Clark, Cockrell, Daniel, Gallinger, Harris, Jones, Keith, Jones, of Arkansas, Kyle, Mantle, Mason, Mills, Morgan, Pasco, Pettigrew, Pettus, Fritchard, Rawlins, Roach, Stewart, Thurston, Turner, Turpin, Turple, Walcott, and Warren—34.

So the motion to refer was lost.

The resolution then came directly before the Senate.

Senator Fairbanks continued the argument to show that the only difference between Senators on the Cuban question was as to the means to be adopted. He said that it was necessary that Senators, with due regard for their oaths of office, should have all possible facts before them. He would not discuss the question whether recognition was a legislative or judicial function. He asked the question whether in a case of such moment it was well to act without knowing the wishes of the Executive. It was argued that the passage of the resolution would drive the war in Cuba. As a matter of fact, all war was

barbarous. But if the resolution would accomplish what was contended, why not act after reflection, and after consultation, and especially if a great moral responsibility rested on the Senate.

He would vote for the interposition of friendly offices and afterward to look to independence. Some Republican Senators held that their support of the resolution was directed by the Republican national platform. Mr. Fairbanks read the plank, which, he said, meant only interposition in favor of peace.

He next read the resolution "to recognize the rights of belligerents. The platform and the resolution were in opposition. He believed that the golden moment for Cuba had come. Spain's grip was relaxing; the rainy season is at hand, and the campaign must cease. So the highest consideration seemed to him to be the offer of friendly offices. He was anxious to distance the Cubans, but there were 2,000,000 American citizens seeking not charity, but a chance to work. The manufacturers are yielding to discouragement. "Pass the tariff! Pass the tariff! is the cry that comes up to us every day."

In conclusion Mr. Fairbanks offered a substitute for the Morgan resolution: That Congress, viewing with solicitude the deplorable condition of Cuban affairs, the President shall, in a friendly spirit, tender the good offices of the United States to Spain, that an honorable and permanent peace may be established on the island; that the President shall tender his good offices in the endeavor to secure the independence of Cuba upon terms alike honorable to all the parties, and if the President shall be unable to secure this independence, he shall, within a reasonable time, communicate the facts to Congress.

Mr. Caffery spoke on the general question, reminding that it was easy to see the fate of the Fairbanks amendment or substitute. He reviewed the debate of the previous day, and the offering of the "Morgan" to the Senate by the visiting Senatorial committee. If our consuls were in danger, as he said, it was our duty to sever diplomatic relations with Spain, not to declare for the belligerency of the insurgents. Our sympathies ought not to be our only guide. It looked out that the Secretary of State did not want to give the names of the consuls. Would he say that that was what read, therefore, was testimony at all? Gen. Grant had a similar matter before him and he did not interfere; that was the position of Mr. Cleveland, and the President has not seen fit to act.

He desired to know whether it was the province of a legislative body to ascertain facts or to enact laws. We have no right to go outside of the United States to establish a fact, and the belligerency of the insurgents was a question of fact to be deduced from a comparison of facts, and so it ought to be ascertained with care. Our investigation had been entirely ex parte, based on inflammatory and irresponsible newspaper correspondence. If what the newspapers say be true that the insurgents have locked up the Spaniards in fortified towns, the independence of the island is achieved. These newspapers have reached themselves in their zeal.

Mr. Morgan moved that the Fairbanks substitute be laid on the table.

The vote was taken and resulted—yeas 35, nays 15.

Mr. Hale here rose to give up the fight. He admitted that nothing now could stay an adverse vote. It was too evident that the Senate had taken possession of the foreign policy of this Government, and the result, he thought, must be to precipitate a war. Mr. Hale analyzed the vote again referring the Morgan resolution, 34 to 19, which he said suggested the consideration that the vote was made up of the solid opposition to the resolution, with the exception of the Senator from California, Mr. White, the Senator from Louisiana, Mr. Caffery, and nine Republicans.

"Today, therefore, this Administration stands before the country with its foreign policy, and war possibly involved, trapped by the Congress, and the result is that a fraction of the Republicans I lament that most remarkable condition. I arrive that at the outset of President McKinley's administration, without the deliberation of a President, without the suggestion of a President, and without the aid of the fact that the President has shown his interest on this subject by communicating to us a special message, in which he has asked for relief, and in which he has carefully excluded every other suggestion—yet have a President now in office on record as supporting the Senate in its action, and the extent to which Congress should go and that recommendation passed literally and established by the solid vote of the opposition. No Senator can now say that any speaking can effect the final vote in this Senate, which seems now to be the only body that is determined to drive Congress to the perilsous edge of war."

Mr. Hale said that he would content himself with the fear, he would no prophesy that war might be the result.

Mr. Gallinger said that he did not share any fears as to the result of the resolution.

He remembered the position of the people at the national convention, and he now neither feared the voice of the party or the people on this question. He would rest on the Republican platform itself. Let the distinguished Senator from the island submit with the people of Maine. All he, the speaker, was trying to do was to have the Senate say that a state of murderous war exists. That was proven, if by no other fact, by the circumstance that there were 200,000 Spanish soldiers in Cuba who were not there for their health. (Laughter.)

Mr. Wellington. When you voted against the substitute of the gentleman from Indiana (Mr. Fairbanks) did you not vote against a resolution couched in the exact language of the Republican platform?

Mr. Gallinger. I do not allow my enemies to furnish me with ammunition. (Laughter.)

Here there was a commotion in the galleries, against which Mr. Hoar protested very vigorously.

Mr. Thurston. I believe the gentleman was right in the language of the Cuban plank of the platform.

Mr. Gallinger made a few additional remarks, in which he said that he would esteem it one of the greatest privileges of his life to cast his "vote in behalf of the same principle that underlies our own great republic, and that goes to make up the highest possible privilege of American citizenship—that of independence as a nation and liberty as a people."

At this point the Senate was informed that the House had passed the resolution granting relief to the Americans in Cuba, and that the House was now in session.

After the resolution was passed, Mr. Gallinger declared belligerency and that Congress was usurping his functions. Washington had exercised that function in the war between England and France. He had waited on the President, but there was no intimation of action to protect American interests. Maine and Wisconsin Senators said it was a party matter, and therefore he would reply.

Mr. Hale said that he did not impute improper motives to Democrats. He only stated the fact that the motion was carried by the solid vote of the Democrats. He did not arraign them. Why was Mr. Gorman silent?

Mr. Gorman replied that if Mr. Hale did not mean what he said (Gorman) didn't know what was meant. Mr. Hale's words certainly intended to make it a political matter. He would protest against such imputations.

Mr. Cleveland had asked Congress to

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=the other half are \$12.00 suits

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wait, saying that the time might come when he would act. Has that time come? He intended to remain in the proceedings of yesterday. No such case has ever been presented like that of yesterday, when the President and Secretary of State could not give names without putting consuls in danger of their lives. Yet the Administration had taken no action to protect them. Then again, the President had no hostility to the Administration. Is there a Republican Senator here to say that the President and Secretary of State should not protect our citizens? If they had not done so, why should Congress wait?

Mr. Hoar—Do you justify your vote on the ground of the delinquency of the President?

Mr. Gorman—It becomes my duty to vote for a resolution which seeks to protect Americans. If it be true that the State Department cannot give safety to our consuls, then the Executive is delinquent. No other nation would permit its representatives to remain in jeopardy.

Mr. Hoar said he would not vote for a resolution like this on such a ground.

Mr. Mason—Whether it was right or not? (Laughter.)

Mr. Gorman repeated that it was his duty to vote on account of the failure—

Mr. Hale—Failure of whom?

Mr. Gorman—Of the President and Secretary of State, who have the power to protect American citizens. He knew that even the business interests of the country looked first to the safety of their friends laughing in prison.

Mr. Caffery—What reason has the danger of our consuls to the truth or not of there being a war in Cuba. Could not that danger arise even in a time of peace?

Mr. Gorman—Everybody knows there is a war. The country is satisfied that, but the underlying fact is that the President and Secretary of State are afraid to protect American citizens. He knew that even the business interests of the country looked first to the safety of their friends laughing in prison.

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